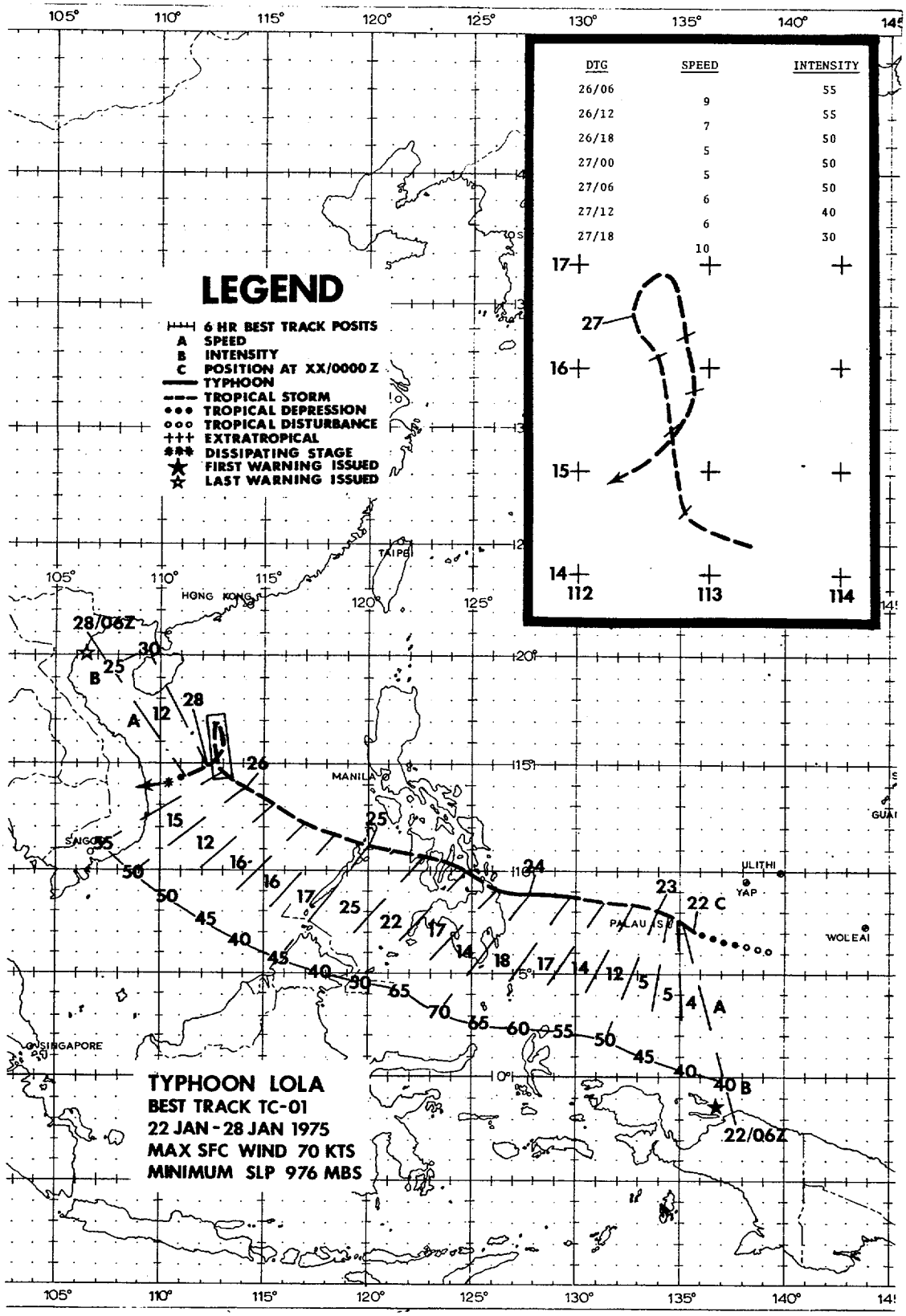
LEGEND
6 HR BEST TRACK POSITS
A SPEED
B INTENSITY
C POSITION AT XX/0000 Z
TYPHOON
TROPICAL STORM
TROPICAL DEPRESSION
TROPICAL DISTURBANCE
EXTRATROPICAL
DISSIPATING STAGE
FIRST WARNING ISSUED
LAST WARNING ISSUED
DTG SPEED INTENSITY
26/06 9 55
26/12 7 55
26/18 5 50
27/00 5 50
27/06 6 50
27/12 6 40
27/18 10 30
TYPHOON LOLA
BEST TRACK TC-01
22 JAN - 28 JAN 1975
MAX SFC WIND 70 KTS
MINIMUM SLP 976 MBS
28/06Z
22/06Z
HONG KONG
TAIPEI
MANILA
SINGAPORE
YAP
ULITHI
WOLEAI
PALAU IS.

In mid-January, the monsoon trough, normally located south of 5N during this time of year, moved northward. A circulation was first detected in the trough on 18 January approximately 400 nm south of Guam. Over the next five days this tropical disturbance was to develop into Typhoon Lola. Lola was distinguished by being only the ninth typhoon in the month of January since 1945.

From its origin, the circulation tracked west-northwest as it intensified to tropical storm strength on 22 January. At that time Lola was 75 nm east of the Palau Islands with northwesterly winds of 35 kt observed on Koror. Wind, rain, and high seas from Lola lashed the Palau Islands for the next 24 hr as the storm moved through. Major damage to agriculture occurred on the northernmost island of Kayangel, with banana, papaya, coconut, and taro crops nearly totally destroyed.

From the Palau Islands, Lola tracked west under the steering influence of strong 500 mb ridging to the north. With upper-level outflow restricted in the eastern semicircle by strong ridging to the east, Lola developed to minimal typhoon strength late on the 23rd. Aircraft reconnaissance reports on the 24th indicated the typhoon's central pressure had reached its minimum of 976 mb (Fig. 4-1).

Typhoon Lola struck the central Philippines' sugar producing provinces near peak intensity on the afternoon of the 24th. At least 30 persons were reported killed by landslides and flying debris, with more than 300 houses in the coastal town of Tandog destroyed by the storm surge.

Lola decreased to tropical storm strength while crossing the Philippines and entered the South China Sea. The storm then pursued a west-northwest track as the 500 mb ridge receded eastward. Lola regenerated to a peak intensity of 50 kt on the morning of the 26th. By the following morning, a cold frontal surge from Asia pushed into the South China Sea, weakening the circulation significantly. The remains of Lola moved southward in response to the building high pressure to the north. The final warning was issued on the 28th, when satellite data indicated that the upper-level anticyclone had sheared off, and the remains of the surface circulation had drifted southward.

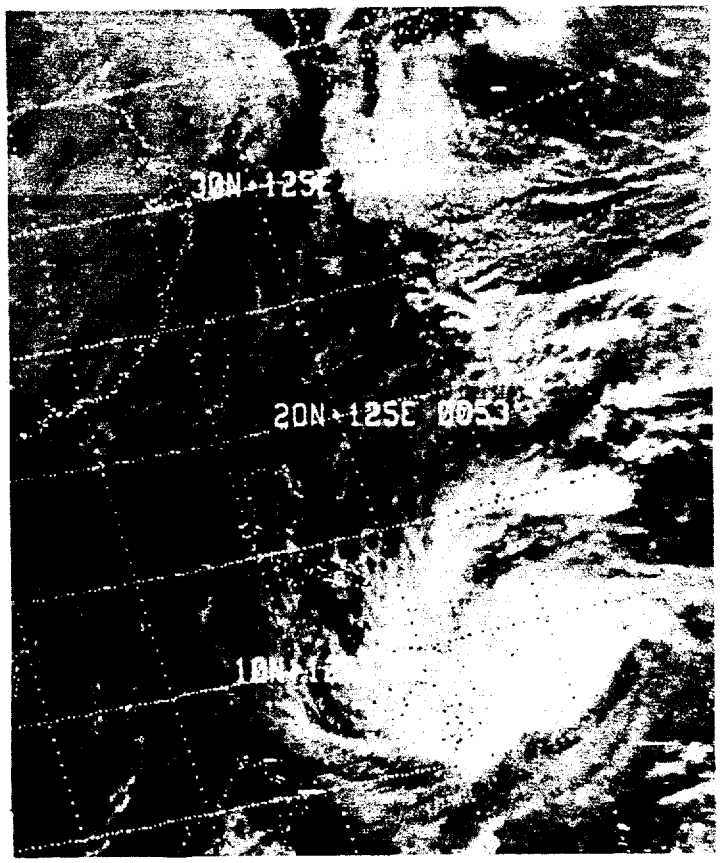

FIGURE 4-1. *Typhoon Lola near peak intensity 90 nm east of northern Mindanao, 24 January 1975, 0056Z. (NOAA-4 imagery)*